FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BRITISH SOCCER FANS ATTACK EMBASSY IN STOCKHOLM

PY102214 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1854 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (DYN) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry this afternoon reported that British soccer fans attacked the Argentine Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden today.

This was reported in a brief communique which does not indicate if there were any casualties or damage. The text of the official communique says:

"The Ministry of Foreign Relations reports that today a group of British soccer fans attacked the Argentine Embassy in Stockholm."

"The Argentine Ministry of Foreign Relations plays down this type of incident because this vulgar behavior is frequent among British soccer fans."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUMMONS ENVOY TO CHILE

PY102130 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2047 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (DYN) -- Argentine Ambassador to Chile Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo, who was summoned by the Foreign Ministry to report on the latest Chilean events, has returned to Buenos Aires.

In a brief chat with newsmen, Alvarez de Toledo admitted that he had been called to Buenos Aires for briefing purposes, but declined to comment further because, he said, it would be inappropriate to do so before meeting with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

The ambassador noted, however, that the Argentine press has reported "without bias" on the Chilean events.

Chilean Exiles Issue Statement

PY101644 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1013 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA) -- The nearly 30 Chilean exiles who unsuccessfully tried to return to their country along with Argentine lawmakers have denounced the intimidatory measures adopted by the military government of Augusto Pinochet, which prevented them from getting off an Aerolineas Argentinas airliner at Santiago's international airport.

The group of Chilean exiles and Argentine congressmen returned to Buenos Aires at midnight after experiencing a journey of "strong emotions and violence," as described by Justicialist Deputy Diego Guelar.

"They dedicated themselves to openly intimidating all of us who were there and to destroying the journalists' recordings and photographs," Guelar said. Guelar added that there was a huge deployment of plainclothesmen, "which caused great concern among all of us."

Guelar reported that some members of the international delegation that was accompanying the Chileans got off the airplane and attempted to request the Chilean authorities' permission that the exiles be allowed to return to their fatherland.

"There was virtually no response at all from the Chilean Government. The intimidatory acts continued and the exiles attempted to stage a massive resistance, something which caused extreme nervousness and tension," Guelar said.

For their part, the Chilean exiles issued a public statement, which was prepared during their return flight to Buenos Aires and was read at about midnight in Buenos Aires. The following is the text of the statement:

"Despite the state of siege that Pinochet has imposed in Chile, we went from Buenos Aires to Santiago, fulfilling a decision to once again demand our personal right, and that of thousands of fellow countrymen, to live in the land in which we were born.

"We did this despite the general opinion that we should reconsider the measure, owing to the risks involved. We did this to show the entire world that we are a tiny portion of a people who are willing to unswervingly face any threat to recover their rights as the brave women, men, and youths in Chile are doing daily.

"And we did it encouraged by the moving attitude of the international delegation that accompanied us, ready to show the solidarity of governments and peoples with the Chilean cause, which is determined to reach even higher levels.

"The airplane was occupied by special security forces and we can confirm the atmosphere of terror and brutality imposed by the tyrant.

"Only the calmness and restraint of us who traveled prevented the orchestrated provocation from suffering unpredictable consequences.

"We would like to emphasize the exemplary and brave attitude of our companions who divided into groups to mediate before the regime's authorities and to safeguard our personal safety.

"Once again, Pinochet has despised and offended an eminent delegation representing governments, political parties, congressmen, and social, university, and human rights organizations.

"Nearly 100 human beings from different geographic locations, ideologies, and beliefs acted in a way which will be recorded as a promising landmark of Bolivar's spirit and internationalism.

"We thank everyone. We never harbored unrealistic illusions. We always knew, however, and now more than ever, that this type of initiative is a strong denunciation of the Chilean dictatorship. This type of initiative increases international solidarity, erodes the regime, raises internal contradictions, and arouses renewed courage and force in the Chilean people's unswerving struggle to regain its rights.

"We went to our fatherland. We shall return."

CONGRESS APPROVES STATE OF SIEGE DECREE

PY101502 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] After debating for more than a week, in the early morning hours of 10 September Congress approved the extension of the state of siege for the remainder of the 90-day term, provided under the Constitution.

The opposition parties have rejected this decision.

As was the case last year in a similar situation, the stand adopted by the Democratic Nationalist Action [ADN] party, which supported the implementation of the state of siege, was a decisive factor for the government to achieve the congressional approval, which obtained 65 votes in favor and 33 votes against.

The proposal to approve the state of siege was made by the NMR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement].

Following is the text of the resolution:

In accordance with article Nos 111 and 114 of the National Constitution, the Honorable National Congress hereby approves the state of siege decreed by the executive branch through supreme decree No 21,378 dated 27 August 1986. [passage omitted]

Barthelemy: Situation 'Normal'

PY101249 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Frenando Barthelemy has stated that with the exception of the strikes being held in the mining centers and some voluntary hunger strikes the situation in Bolivia is normal.

Barthelemy added that from his viewpoint the Catholic Church should aks the mineworkers to suspend their pressure measures to facilitate talks. Following are Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy's comments:

[Begin Barthelemy recording] Well, with the exception of the mining centers where the mineworkers' strike continues, and the teachers who decided to strike after a meeting of their executive board, which was held without any official authorization under the state of siege, the situation in the rest of the country is completely normal. People are working normally and activities are being held within [words indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Three Wounded During Protest

PY110337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1841 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 10 Sep (EFE) -- Three workers sustained bullet wounds during a workers demonstration today in La Paz to protest the establishment of the state of the siege, to demand the return of exiles, and to support the hunger strikers.

The wounded demonstrators work for the SAID textile factory, whose workers today blocked the El Alto highway and were repressed by the antiriot police.

Daniel Santalla, secretary general of the SAID union, said the police fired and hurled tear gas grenades at the workers, and three workers were wounded. They were identified as Eusebio Gutierrez, Jorge Conde, and Genaro Torres.

"We want to report to the people the type of repression the government is perpetrating under the state of siege," Santalla stated.

The Interior Ministry warned shortly afterwards that all actions of protest against the government are suspended by the state of siege. He added that the forces of order will fulfill their tasks of preventing disturbances and rallies.

Interior Ministry Under Secretary Guido Meruvia has confirmed that Noel Orozco, secretary of the union confederation of Bolivian urban teachers, and Ramiro Barrenechea, leader of the Bolivian Communist Party V Congress [PCB-V], an organization that belongs to the Axis of Patriotic Convergence, have been detained and banished to Puerto Rico, in eastern Bolivia.

Carlos Stria Galvarro, political leader of the PCB-V Congress, charged today that Barrenechea, who was commissioned by the university to submit writs of habeas corpus on behalf of several banished teachers, was violently detained.

SMUGGLED 'NOBISTOR' ARMS UNDER ARMY CUSTODY

PY101718 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Sao Paulo, 9 Sep (EFE) -- Federal Police Chief Romeu Tuma has made it clear that the arms smuggled from Argentina are under the custody of the Brazilian Army and not in the hands of a group of landowners who oppose the land reform.

A Rio de Janeiro daily last Sunday reported that a large portion of the 6 tons of weapons seized in March 1986 from the Panamanian flagcarrier Nobistor that had come from Argentina, have fallen into the hands of the Democratic Ruralist Union [Union Democratica Ruralista -- UDR].

The UDR is a new political group made up of large real estate owners who are opposed to the land reform and are encouraging the formation of armed groups to defend their land from squatters or from governmental expropriation.

The press report has compelled the police to investigate the whereabouts of the arms which, according to Tuma, are under the custody of the Army War Materiel Department and, in due time, will be purchased by the Brazilian police -- including the Federal Police -- to be used possibly in Amazonas and Acre states.

The Federal Police Chief also said that he is unaware of any loss of those arms to the UDR large real estate owners and that the report may have originated from the March telephone contact between Eduardo Giraldoni, the Nobistor captain, and a Sao Paulo large real estate owner who is linked to that political organization.

The Nobistor was detained on 11 March 1986 in the port of Niteroi (Rio de Janerio) for illegally entering Brazilian territorial waters.

Two retired officers from the Argentine Navy and eight U.S. Vietnam War veterans were arrested at that time, and 6 tons of arms presumably consigned to Ghana, were seized.

OFFICIAL ADMITS RESEARCH IN NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE

PY110219 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0025 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Interview with Rex Nazare, Chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission on the Globo Reporter Program, "Brazilian Materiel Industry"; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] In order for Brazil to build nuclear submarines, it must know how to make the fuel: enriched uranium. Brazil must master the nuclear cycle. The only person who can tell us the truth about the research being done in this sector is Rex Nazare, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission. Will Brazil some day be in a position to have fuel for a nuclear submarine?

[Nazare] Brazil is carrying out research in these areas in order to fully master the fuel cycle, including the enrichment of uranium. Once we master this cycle, we will be able to supply this material for nuclear propulsion and after a given amount of time, we will be able to provide fuel for nuclear submarines.

[Reporter] Does this mean that Brazil is developing an entirely Brazilian project for mastering nuclear technology?

[Nazare] Yes, based on the characteristics of its minerals, and on the deposits existing in the country, Brazil has decided to develop the complete cycle of nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes.

[Reporter] What is the current level of development of this research?

[Nazare] Look, like any industrial development, this is a matter that requires national secrecy.

Program With Argentina

PY110115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2339 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Sep (EFE) -- The Brazilian Government announced today for the first time that it has been developing an uranium-enrichment program for nuclear fuel with Argentina.

The announcement will be made by Rex Nazare. President of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, during a program to be broadcast tonight by the GLOBO television network.

The GLOBO network has reported that Nazare will say that "the program is being carried out in cooperation with Argentina."

PINOCHET ON RALLY 'CONFRONTING' COMMUNISM

PY101501 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] [Broadcast in progress]... President Pinochet said in an exclusive interview with RSN, Radio Sistema Nacional, during the progovernment rally this morning at the Alta de la Patria monument:

[Begin recording] [Pinochet] This rally is the best proof for all those who oppose the government and shamelessly divide the country and the people -- whom I cannot mention by name because to do so would be shallow -- those people who have committed slander and so many lies. This massive demonstration which is greater than ... [rephrases] I am not speaking like that individual who aspires to become a politician, the president of the Chilean-Soviet society, who said that he gathered a crowd of 1 million people, when I did not even see 500. However, I can say there are more than 1 million here.

[Reporter] Mr President, a few words for the Chileans who are listening to you worldwide.

[Pinochet] You must be confident that Chile is aware of the fact it is confronting a giant which is called Russian and which is also called communism, but we will not become a bridgehead. Just as the Spartans died at their posts, we Chileans will not only die but leave our mark on history for not permitting the communists to march across Chilean soil. [end recording]

The chief of state also reiterated the importance of this massive demonstraton that shows the unity of Chileans against those who misinform and try to divide them.

Report on Rally Activity

PY101302 [Editorial Report] Santiago Television Service in Spanish at 1900 GMT on 9 September begins live coverage from the Altar of the Fatherland in Plaza Bulnes in downtown Santiago of the rally being staged in support of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

While the announcers are explaining what is occuring, the cameras, with long- and medium-range and close-up shots show the Altar of the Fatherland, the marchers, and the area surrounding Plaza Bulnes and the reviewing stand. The members of the Government Junta ministries, and other government officials with their wives are on the reviewing stand awaiting the arrival of President Pinochet. While waiting for Pinochet, the announcers recount the Pinochet government's achievements, the discovery of the arsenals, and the ambush against Pinochet, among other things.

At 1912 GMT, Pinochet leaves La Moneda Palace on foot and starts to walk toward the reviewing stand. The cameras follow him with long- and medium-range and close-up shots as he approaches the stand.

At 1917 GMT, a bugle note is sounded and the Chilean National Anthem is played. The cameras show the marchers, Plaza Bulnes, and the reviewing stand, where Pinochet and the members of the Government Junta are standing.

The parade starts at 1933 GMT with the volunteers of Mrs Pinochet's aid organizations. The volunteers are followed by assorted government organizations, enterprises, and ministries; groups from each private sector; youth groups; groups from the University of Santiago and Catholic University; representative groups from the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Regions; and representative groups from all of Metropolitan Santiago's districts.

All of the groups are carrying numerous placards, photographs of president and Mrs Pinochet, pamphlets, Chilean flags, and assorted printed messages, among them: "Go home (in English), priests"; "A hard fist, Pinochet"; and "Pinochet, we are with you."

Throughout the parade, the camera shows aerial shots from a helicopter and from the National Telephone Company Building that is located in the vicinity. Other fixed cameras show long- and medium-range and close-up shots of the marchers, the reviewing stand, and the Plaza Bulnes and its surroundings.

During the parade, the announcers laud Pinochet's work over the past 13 years, his achievements, and all he has done for Chile and Chileans. They also score terrorism, communism, and Marxism, and recount the arsenals affairs and the ambush against Pinochet. One announcer, in particular, makes calls for "vivas" for President and Mrs Pinochet, the Government Junta, and the members of the cabinet.

At approximately 2045 GMT, the shots of the reviewing stand decrease and the cameras concentrate more on the marchers and the crowd in the plaza. At 2315 GMT, the cameras show no more aerial shots because of darkness. The shots of the reviewing stand also decreased from this time to the end of the parade.

During the parade, President Pinochet is continuously being greeted by people, especially children, who break ranks to say hello to him and Mrs Pinochet. At one point, Pinochet sees Mrs Videla, the wife of former deceased president, in the crowd and sends his military aide to accompany her to the reviewing stand. On two occasions, Pinochet asks the marchers to move to Plaza Italia, where he will speak to them from La Moneda Palace.

At 2054 GMT, Minister Secretary General of Government Franciso Javier Cuadra is interviewed. Cuadra remarks that it is a wonderful demonstration and explains what kind of Chileans are parading. He the refers to the work of Pinochet's government and all he has done for Chile and Chileans. He condemns violence and communism, and then refers to the arsenals that have been discovered. He says the weapons "have come from abroad, they have been supplied by a nation — Cuba — which is a satellite, together with Nicaragua, and they are working against Latin America for the Soviet Union. They are at the service of that power, which with all its military power has been checkmating the West since World War II. The West has progressively become weaker; the West has progressively become more cowardly; the West is forgetting its principles and values, the West wants to make pacts with the enemies of freedom, with the enemies of justice, with the enemies of the meaning of our civilization and of our Christian and Western culture." He then comments on the ambush against Pinochet and the Sacrifices of the Chileans.

Afterward, Minister of Housing and Urbanization Miguel Angel Poduje comments on the rally and Pinochet's achievements.

Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata is interviewed at 2137 GMT. He lauds Pinochet and describes terrorism and discusses what he calls pseudolabor organizations.

The announcer interviews Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia at 2204 GMT. Garcia reviews Pinochet's achievements and the fact that Chileans want a decent Chile. He then says: "Really, I believe that there is no one in Chile at this time who can doubt the discovery of the weapons, nor the intention of those who introduced the weapons. I believe that all of us Chileans have a very clear idea in this respect. And Sunday's criminal attack is another confirmation of those intentions to completely upset the nation's way of life and its structure, including the country's progress." Garcia concludes by asking all Chileans to work for Chile.

Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle is interviewed at 2216 GMT. He comments on the foreign affairs achievements of the Pinochet government, saying: "In the area of international affairs, I believe there have been very important highlights. Undoubtedly, the most important one is the peace treaty with Argentina. We must also recall the rapprochement with Peru and the talks we are holdng with that country. These talks will allow us to complete the work pending from the Treaty of 1929." He then reviews other foreign affairs achievements.

President Pinochet is interviewed at 2232 GMT. He refers to the parade and the reasons for holding it, and the fact that Chileans can endure difficult and delicate situations. He then comments on the ambush against him, saying: "I believe that my death is not necessary. I am now going to ask the country for a plebiscite, requesting that some laws be enacted to definitively launch an attack on the terrorists."

The announcer then interviews Health Minister Juan Giaconi Gandolfo at 0036 GMT on 10 September. Gandolfo comments on the parade and the work of the government over the last 13 years. He also makes vague reference to future plans.

Agriculture Minister Jorge Prado is interviewed at 0045 GMT. He gives his views on the rally and briefly refers to his sector.

At 0059 GMT on 10 September, Government Junta Member Lieutenant General Julio Canessa is interviewed. He says: "I am very impressed with this very large demonstration of support for the president, a rally that I have been watching for more than 5 hours." He then refers to the marchers' enthusiasm.

Government Juant Member Air Force Major General Fernando Matthei is interviewed at 0103 GMT. He gives his impressions of the parade, saying: "This is Chile's answer. This is Chile's answer to all those who believe that the military government has been weakened by years of hard work and by having to confront difficulties. Well, here is the answer. The military government is a strong government, not bcause it has the weapons. It is strong because Chile supports it. Chile supports it because it knows precisely that the government only seeks the best for the country: it does not seek any type of electoral end for itself." He then refers to the ambush against Pinochet, indicating that Pinochet represents all Chileans.

Government Junta member General Rodolfo Stange, the Carabineros director, is interviewed at 0107 GMT. He gives his views on the rally, saying: "This rally confirms that the Chilean people believe in what the president is doing." He then briefly refers to Pinochet's work over the years.

The announcer interviews Government Junta member Admiral Toribio Merino at 0109 GMT. He gives his views on the rally, saying: "Chileans are people who know how to appreciate when something is being done for their future, for them, for their children, and for the children of their children."

All of these interviews were conducted on the reviewing stand.

The parade begins to close at 0154 GMT on 10 September. Pinochet is seen putting on his cape while the agricultural sector group, including the "Huasos" -- Chilean version of the gauchos -- on their horses and the transport sector group in their trucks, are passing by the reviewing stand.

At 0217 GMT, the announcer reports that approximately 800,000 persons participated in the rally. He then announces that Pinochet is saying good-bye to those on the reviewing stand. The camera focuses on Pinochet leaving the stand and walking toward his car, greeting the crowd and then getting in. The last shots show the car leaving.

Santiago Television Service in Spanish ends its live coverage of the rally at 0221 GMT on 10 September with a close-up shot of La Moneda Palace and the announcers signing off.

PINOCHET CLAIMS PLAN TO 'UNLEASH' REVOLUTION

PY101944 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Relay from Mobile Unit No 01 at La Moneda Palace]

[Text] President Pinochet today denounced there will be other extremist actions like the attempt on his life, and that possibly other targets will be sought, because those actions are part of a plan aimed at unleashing a revolutionary war in this country. The president explained that this has been determined from the data gathered through investigations and through the documents that were found in the northern region together with the subversive arsenals.

He made these comments in La Moneda Palace, when he was replying to a display of support expressed by the corps of generals of the Chilean Air Force. General Pablo (Saldivar), commander of the Logistics Department, spoke on behalf of the Air Force. In part of his speech, (Saldivar) said it is important the country understand that the only goal of deranged people adhering to totalitarian doctrines is to create chaos. Therefore the only way to fight them is with calmness, firmness, and determination, because thus, he said, the integrity of society and the independence of our country are being safeguarded.

After President Pinochet listened to the speech and thanked the Air Force for its support following the attempt on his life he continued:

I am certain that the extremist attacks will continue. You may be sure they will start other actions. They will probably leave me alone for some time, but they will look for other targets. I believe that part of the danger has already passed, but they will not stop until they have things their own way. Maybe it will not be this year, maybe it will be next year, but we have to continue the fight, we have to continue united in friendship and fighting spirit.

The president based his observations on the investigations made and the documents found with the arsenals in the north that have proved there is a plan to unleash a revolutionary war aimed at destroying not only the government but also the many naive people who still believe democracy is the only solution for the country.

The president again thanked the Air Force and then received the corps of Carabineros generals who, though their deputy director, General Oscar Torres, expressed their solidarity with the president at this time. The president forcefully told them that Chile is waging an ideological war which compels us to act accordingly.

The president then received the greetings of the copper workers delegation, whom he emphasized that his only interest is that Chile should be a free country and that he has no type of personal ambitions.

According to reports made at Government Palace, the president will dedicate this afternoon to putting the finishing touches on the message he will deliver to the country tomorrow from the Diego Portales Building.

Difficulties in Plebiscite

PY102050 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Only a few hours after President Pinochet's announcement that he intends to enact laws to [words indistinct] terrorism in the country, the analysis of the matter started.

Legislative branch sources said it would be proper to hold a national consultation regarding the announcement made by President Pinochet that he will call a plebiscite on antiterrorism legislation.

Government Junta sources explained that, according to the Constitution, voting lists must be functioning and all citizens over 18 should be registered, in order for there to be a plebiscite in the country. [passage omitted]

The sources said that until legislation regulating elections and plebiscites is in force, elections cannot be held because they would be unconstitutional.

When the electoral law was approved recently, the interior minister said the voting lists would be functioning by the end of the year, at the latest. However, the sources said the registration of the citizens with a right to vote will probably not be concluded within 1 year, with the present manual inscription system and a computerized control system.

In conclusion, it was said -- regarding the president's announcement -- that there are three legislative instruments to combat subversive activities: the arms and explosives control law; the antiterrorist law that includes punishments of up to life imprisonment; and the law regulating the states of emergency, according to which the government decreed the state of siege throughout the country on 8 September.

4 SEPTEMBER COMMANDO CLAIMS ATTACK ON PINOCHET

PY110521 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0452 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (EFE) -- A new,unknown armed group tonight claimed responsibility for the 7 September attack against General Augusto Pinochet, the head of the Chilean military regime.

Speaking by telephone to the EFE office in Santiago, an anonymous male caller who claimed to be a spokesman for the 4 September Commando [Comando 4 se Setiembre] said it was this group that perpetrated the attack.

Pinochet escaped virtually unharmed from the attack, which left 5 dead and 12 wounded bodyguards and 4 vehicles of the presidential motorcade completely destroyed.

The anonymous caller said that the 25 men who participated in the ambush, which was designed "to eliminate" Pinochet, managed to escape "safe and sound."

Bishops Condemn Attack

PY102121 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Catholic bishops today strongly condemned the attack against President Augusto Pinochet but requested the state of siege imposed by the military government be implemented with moderation.

The bishops also demanded the clarification of the murder of several opposition members who were kidnapped from their homes after the attack on the president, which has been claimed by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

The Episcopal Conference,in a declaration released by its president, Bernardino Pineda, says the conference reaffirms once again that peace will not be achieved through violence or war but by allowing the Chilean people to express themselves with freedom and responsibility and to participate actively in the construcion of a just and fraternal fatherland.

The declaration asks Chileans to remove hatred, fear, and revenge from their hearts, and to fulfill their duty with serenity and courage in a dignified and peaceful manner until common sense prevails over violence and Chile returns to the path of respect and harmony.

Bishop Pineda announced a day of prayer and peace in Chile for the last Sunday in September. Pope John Paul II is going to visit Chile next April as part of his Latin American tour.

Bishop Pineda said: I do not believe that the unsuccessful attack against the president in which five of his bodyguards died is going to jeopardize the Pope's visit. He added: The Pope is coming anyway because he always says he will go to any country in the world under any regime.

'STATE OF THREAT TO DOMESTIC ORDER' DECREED

PY101311 Paris AFP in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Government today renewed its declaration of a State of Threat to Domestic Order which empowers it to repress the opposition to the military regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet. The decree implementing this measure for another 3 months [as received], beginning tomorrow, has been published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

On Monday, the government reinstated the state of siege, which is to last until 6 December [as received] after the frustrated attempt on Pinochet's life, which is attributed to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, a group the government says is connected with the outlawed Chilean Communist Party.

The state of emergency [which restricts information and movement for 90 days] is also in force at this time. This exceptional measure grants the president special political and police authorities.

Backed by three constitutional provisions and a transitory article [Transitory Article 24, granting the president powers for a 6-month period], the nation's president can suspend or restrict at his own discretion practically all individuals and social guarantees.

In addition to revoking the rights of assembly, expression, opinion, movement, and association, the chief of state can also order arrests, impose media and mail censorship, order expulsions from the country, authorize seizure, impose banishments, and forbid the printing and circulation of publications.

44 Held Under State of Siege

PY110504 Paris AFP in Spanish 0443 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Government announced tonight that 44 people including 2 women, have been detained, and that they are all at the disposal of the Interior Ministry.

In an official statement, the government says these people were deatained under the state of siege provisions because of their clear involvement in acts of violence and in the disruption of public order, by having promoted,justified, or created the conditions conducive to these acts of violence.

Among the detainees are Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos and the following leaders of the Popular Democratic Movement: German Correa, Rafael Maroto, and Pascual Barraza.

The list also includes French priests Pierre Dubois, Patrick Carruete, and Jaime Lancelot.

The Interior Ministry communique adds that the people will be informed if other people are detained, noting where they are being held. [passage omitted]

EDICT SUSPENDS ANSA NEWS AGENCY OPERATIONS

PY101550 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 1505 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The chief of the state of siege zone has just confirmed the suspension of the ANSA International News Agency in Santiago. This is the text of Edict 3 imposing that suspension:

The chief of the Metropolitan and San Antonio Province state of siege zone, in view of: a) The Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile; b) Law 18,415; c) Supreme Decree 1,037 of 7 September 1986 promulgated through the Interior Ministry; and d) Supreme Decree 26 of 8 September 1986 promulgated through the Interior Ministry; And Considering:

1) The dispatch of distorted and false information ofensive to the Armed Forces by the Italian ANSA news agency; and 2) The authority legally vested in the state of siege zone chief,

I resolve that, as of this date and until a new order is issued, the operations of the Italian news agency ANSA are suspened.

[Signed] Carlos (Sociedad) Vargas, brigadier general, Metropolitan and San Antonio Province state of siege zone chief.

REUTER SUSPENDED FOR 'IMPROPER' LANGUAGE

PY101525 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The REUTER news agency used improper language to refer to the Chilean president. Sources close to the government have confirmed that the REUTER's permission to work has been suspended because of the way it referred to President Pinochet.

REUTER used this language in the reports it sent abroad about the attack committed against the president on 7 September: While the whole country was condemning the attack against the president and the death of five of his bodyguards, REUTER referred to President Pinochet as an "archvillain."

The measure against REUTER was ordered by the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province state of emergency commander's office.

POLICE REPRESS CROWD AT CARRASCO FUNERAL

PY102000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- AFP has observed that the Chilean police have repressed with tear gas and water cannons thousands of demonstrators who tried to escort the funeral procession of reporter Jose Carrasco Tapia, who was murdered by an unidentified commando in Santiago.

The police prevented the people from joining the funeral, and the tear gas created scenes of anguish among the people who gathered in front of the headquarters of the Chilean Journalist Association, from where the funderal was to depart.

Jose Carrasco Tapia, the international editor of the leftist ANALISIS magazine, was kidnapped from his house on 8 September by several armed men a few hours after the government of General Augusto Pinochet imposed the state of siege. His body, riddled with bullets, was later found in a Santiago district.

When the police attacked the demonstrators -- who were mostly youngsters -- they shouted: This habit of killing is going to end.

HOY Editor Detained

PY102250 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2204 GMT 10 Sep 86

[TExt] Journalist Alejandro Guillier, an editor of the magazine HOY and a commentator of Radio Carrera, was detained today by Carabineros personnel outside the Journalists Association building at 31 Amunategui Street.

Guillier was detained as he and other journalists were carrying the coffin of Jose Carrasco Tapia out of the building to start a funeral procession to the Generalk Cemetery.

According to witnesses, Guillier was charged with abusing Carabineros personnel. He was taken to a still undisclosed police precinct.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS FRENCH PRIESTS FROM COUNTRY

PY101919 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 1745 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The interior minister at noon today informed Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno over the phone that the government has decided to expel from the country the French priests Pierre Dubois, Jaime Lancelot, and Daniel Caruette. This was made public by a spokesman for the Archbishopric of Santiago.

GUERRILLAS KILLED, CAUGHT; UP MEMBERS THREATENED

PA101313 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 6 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Armed Forces dealt another blow to the subversive movements by killing seven members of the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) during a clash in the community of Cacayual, jurisdiction of San Pedro de Uraba, Antioquia Department.

According to the communique issued by the Army's press office, Private Wilson Montoya also died during the clash.

The operations were carried out in the jungle area by the 11th Operation Command, an antiguerrilla group that fights the rebels in that area of the country.

In Huila

Five alleged members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), were captured by the National Police in Neiva and Algeciras, Huila Department.

Authorized spokesmen of the Police's F-2 department revealed that Gustavo Ortiz Sanabria, Jose Antonio Sierra Perdomo (alias Ciro), Edgar Jose Molina Ovalle, Yesid Espinosa Escobar, and Dario Martinez Trivino were arrested following investigations and operations.

According to the official report, they are members of the second FARC front, which operates in western Huila Department.

The same report reveals that weapons and an automobile owned by Norberto Velez, one of the top level FARC leaders in that region, were confiscated.

The five prisoners will be arraigned at a military court for the corresponding investigation.

In Guaviare

The Patriotic Union [UP] has reported that an unidentified armed group raided the municipal offices in San Jose del Guaviare, Guaviare jurisdiction, and told the six local aldermen to leave the region or they will be killed.

Braulio Herrera and Carlos Efren Agudelo told Government Minister Fernando Cepeda Ulloa that the six aldermen were meeting at the municipal offices in San Jose de Guaviare to analyze the difficult situation the leftist organization UP is undergoing because of the latest crime wave when the unidentified armed group of criminals raided the place.

The UP representatives said that the leftist political movement has requested protection and shelter from local authorities.

"Our situation is uncertain and there are no guarantees for us despite the government's statements," Braulio Herrera stated to the news media when he arrived at the government minister's offices to report the murder of two party members in Villavicencio, following their kidnapping last Wednesday.

GARCIA COMMENTS ON SUMMIT, ECONOMIC ISSUES

PY101919 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0450 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Las Palmas, Canary Islands (Spain), 10 Sep (EFE) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia today expressed his conviction that a Latin American nation will host the next nonaligned "summit." Nevertheless, he admitted that which one is uncertain.

In comments to EFE during a technical stopover in Las Palmas, Garcia stated that his country has not supported any prospective host country for the meeting of heads of state or government scheduled for 1989. The Peruvian president stated that during the nonaligned meeting that concluded last week in Harare (Zimbabwe), his country did not interfere with the Nicaraguan proposal to host the next "summit" out of "political solidarity."

Garcia emphasized that the "struggle for decolonization" undertaken by the participating countries was the most important work discussed in the Zimbabwean capital. Garcia also mentioned as important points the decision to create an economic assistance fund for the countries that comprise "the frontline" states in Africa in the struggle against racial segregation in South Africa and the letters addressed to the U.S. and USSR leaders asking them "to stop the arms race."

In brief comments to the press, Alan Garcia especially emphasized that Peru's problems with the IMF will in the future affect the other indebted countries. Garcia said: "Peru has decided not to submit to the powerful without saying a word." He stated that all countries "will have to take steps to disobey unjust laws." Garcia described as "economic apartheid" the current relationship between the rich and the poor countries, adding that "any country, no matter how poor it is, must maintain its dignity."

Speaking on Spain, Garcia said that now that it has joined the EEC, it will play a "leading role" in linking Latin America and Europe. However, this "depends on the mediatory role" Spain decides to adopt as a bridge between the two regions, he said.

Concerning the thwarted attack perpetrated against Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet, Garcia said "I have no comments." He stated, however, that he would like to see all the Americas "democratized."

The Peruvian Air Force airplane transporting Garcia landed at Las Palmas airport at midnight from Rome for a technical stopover. Garcia took advantage of the nearly 4-hour stopover to visit the most picturesque sights in the city. He was accompanied by Jeronimo Saavedra, the president of the Canary autonomous community. The Peruvian president, without any protocol and with a minimum escort, walked the historical Santa Ana Square and the Las Canteras tourist resort, mixing with the many people walking the streets of Las Palmas.

EX-GENERAL BLAMES CIA FOR 'PIA VESTA' INCIDENT

PY110248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 10 Sep (AFP)-- Jorge Fernandez Maldonado, former prime minister and former commanding general of the Peruvian Army, said today that the CIA has frustrated the renewal of a weapons agreement with the GDR.

Fernandez Maldonado was one of the main leaders during the military regime of President Juan Velasco Alvarado (1968-1975). In remarks published today by the daily, LA REPUBLICA, he said that the CIA planned and carried out the incident of the smuggled weapons discovered aboard the Danish ship Pia Vesta in June 1986, and the terrorist attack that wounded six Soviet sailors in the port of Callao, 12 days ago.

Those operations, he stated, were intended to antagonize Peru with the socialist countries and to abort negotiations with the German company IMES for the construction of a plant for the maintenance and refurbishing of Soviet military equipment, which is wearing out after 10 or 15 years.

The contraband cargo of weapons, shipped from the GDR and allegedly earmarked for Peru, was discovered in Panama toward the end of June 1986. The Peruvian Government has recalled its ambassador to Berlin because the explanations requested from the GDR Government did not receive a satisfactory answer.

The 30 August attack on a store, where crews of Soviet fishing boats that operate off the Peruvian coast get their supplies, wounded six Soviet sailors. This terrorist act was attributed to the Maoist Shining Path group, but Fernandez Maldonado stated that it reminds him of the sabotage in the same port against two Cuban fishing boats during Velasco's regime.

The former premier said the agreement with the GDR was to have been signed in the next few days, but the CIA, fearing that Peru might modernize its weapons with the cooperation of the GDR, which manufactures weapons under Soviet license, planned an operation that resulted in the frustration of the agreement.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BANK DOCUMENT SIGNED

FL050242 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2235 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) — Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petricioli and the president of the Central American Economic Integration Bank, Dante Gabriel Ramirez, have signed the documents that formalizes Mexico's participation in this organization's fund for economic and social development. Actually, Mexico is the first country out of the Central American region to participate in the fund which will allow additional financing for economic development projects in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Mexico's participation in the fund is the result of the financial agreement Mexico has with the Central American Bank which allows the utilization of resources of the San Jose Agreement to finance various economic projects in the Central American area. The agreement provides for the participation of Mexican exporters and suppliers in the projects conducted using such resources.

NAFINSA'S FOREIGN DEBT AMOUNTS TO $5.964 BILLION

FL101248 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0352 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Sep (NOTIMEX) — In a period of less than 1 year, the National Finance Bank (NAFINSA) will have to pay $980 million — 16 percent — of its $5.964 billion foreign debt, the financial institution has announced.

Nafinsa has renegotiated its foreign debt and extended the amortization terms from 8 to 14 years, in addition to including changes to domestic prime rates of the countries where the creditors are located.

The institution, with approximately 300 trustees, last year increased its profits to 7.951 billion pesos (734 pesos for $1) and its costs of operations to 805,534,000 pesos, recording a turnabout [repunte] of 305 billion pesos compared to the previous year.

In an audit conducted by the office of the comptroller general, it was also learned that the bank had increased its social capital by 25 billion pesos through the emission of 258 million shares in two series.

In other entries it is noted that 772.105 billion [type of currency not shown] were paid in interests while 789.259 billion [type of currency not shown] were earned from credits.

BRIEFS

NAVY ANTIDRUG REPORT — Navy Secretary Admiral Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega yesterday presented to President Miguel de la Madrid a report on the activities of the Navy Secretariat during August. Adm Gomez Ortega stressed that last month the Mexican Navy seized 28 tons of marijuana, destroyed large marijuana fields, and arrested 20 people involved in drug trafficking. The Navy also insptected 88 Mexican and 17 foreign vessels. Of these, three U.S. vessels, and two Mexican vessels were consigned for violation of maritime laws. [Excerpt] [Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86 PA]

PRESIDENT DELVALLE HOSPITALIZED IN MIAMI

PA101352 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] According to a presidential palace source, President Eric Arturo Delvalle is hospitalized in Miami's "Merry Hospital" where he has been undergoing cardiovascular treatment since the weekend.

According to what EXTRA has learned, the doctors treating the president say that his health is stable, but they recommend much rest, no smoking, and avoidance of excessive eating or drinking.

Eric Arturo Delvalle underwent the same medical treatment in 1978 in the same hospital where he underwent a heart catheterization, and a pacemaker was implanted.

According to reports, the president will be returning to Panama tomorrow to attend the inauguration of the Las Nonecas hydroelectric project in La Chorrera district where he will be facing picketing by members of the Singly National Union of Construction and Related Workers. They will take advantage of Delvalle's presence to publicize the problems they are having with Energoproyect, the foreign construction firm in charge of the project which has not been paying all of the workers' benefits.

Some months ago, President Delvalle got so excited watching a race in the Presidente Remon racetrack that he suffered a heart attack that almost cost him his life.

PRC DELEGATION SUPPORTS CANAL NEUTRALITY

PA101733 Panama City LA REPBULICA in Spanish 9 Sep 86 pp 24, 17

[By Reinaldo Labastide]

[Text] Ovidio Diaz, president of the Legislative Assembly, today received in his office the PRC parliamentary delegation headed by Zeng Tao, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress.

Legislators Luis Gomez, chairman of the Legislative Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission; Virgilio Saenz, Eben Chi Rodriguez, Francisco Javier Solis (vice president of the Legislative Assembly), Argenida de Barrios (vice president of the Legislative Assembly), Erasmo Pinilla (secretary general of the Legislative Assembly), and Carlos Arellano Lenox participated in the dialogue with the Chinese.

Zeng Tao said that the PRC is still prepared to sign the protocol in support of the Panama Canal's neutrality but noted: "We have to wait for suitable conditions; then we will sign it."

He stated: "Although we have not signed the protocol, we, following the guidelines of our leader Mao Zedong, support your canal position. This is the policy we have been implementing.

Answering questions from the Panamanian legislators, Mr Zeng said that in his country, 2.998 deputies represent 1.2 billion people.

The Chinese delegation noted that their nation presently has relations with 18 Latin American countries and that so far those relations are "excellent."

The Chinese delegation will be busy during its visit to our country. Tomorrow they will visit the Colon Free Zone and in the following days they will visit San Blas and Contadora; meet with the deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission; travel to Petroterminales, in Chiriqui; and visit the Alanje sugarmill and the La Fortuna Hydroelectric Plant, among other places.

The Panamanian side has stated its pleasure over the presence of the distinguished parliamentarians, who are visiting Panama in an act of reciprocity.

The PRC parliamentary delegation also includes Song Chengzhi, member of the Law Committee; Mrs Li Zongying, section head of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Mr Ban Zhenzhong, section head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the General Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Mr Duzezede [name as published], vice chairman of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the Chinese parliament.

The Chinese are on a tour through several countries. After Panama, they will go to Mexico.

URUGUAY'S LIBER SEREGNI MEETS WITH GEN NORIEGA

PA051918 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Uruguayan Broad Front leader Liber Seregni met this morning with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces. Seregni expressed the Uruguayan people's solidarity and support for the just Panamanian struggle to totally recover sovereignty over the Panama Canal. After his meeting with Gen Noriega and several members of the general staff of the Defense Forces, Seregni, a political leader who wore a military uniform until his imprisonment for more than 20 years by the Uruguayan military, referred to the democratization in his country:

[Begin recording] [Seregni] We were fully aware that the objective behind those attacks [on Noriega] is that the country of the north does not resign itself to yielding sovereignty over the canal and strictly complying with the Torrijos-Carter Treaties despite the persistent struggle by Panama to implement the treaties.

[Reporter] What is the situation of democratization in Uruguay?

[Seregni] Well, the process is being intensified. We have recovered the exercise of democracy and democratic institutions. We have yet to overcome the economic crisis that our country is suffering. Neither have we overcome a problem that is of exceptional ethical, political, and legal importance -- it is the carrying out of justice with regard to the human rights violations that took place during the dictatorship. This is an issue of principle for us. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

ARIAS, HABIB DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PA110348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] San Jose, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Today in San Jose, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez and Philip Habib, special U.S. envoy for Central America, analyzed the Central America political situation.

The special envoy, who is touring the region for the fifth time since he was appointed to this post in March, arrived in this capital today on the fourthstopover of his area tour. Habib, who spoke to the press for the first time here, said succinctly that his mission is to seek peace in Central America, and for that reason he wanted to become acquainted with the Costa Rican president's views on the conflict.

Arias Sanchez concurred with the U.S. official and said: "We have discussed the situation in the region and the possible development of the Contadora Group now that it will meet at the United Nations."

Arias Sanchez also reported that he and Habib talked about the desire of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to meet at length with Arias in New York on 22 September, when he attends the opening of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.

After having lunch with Habib at the presidential palace, Arias Sanchez said: Shultz wants "to talk with me at length to learn my views on Central America."

He also said that he and Habib did not discuss Nicaragua's political situation, adding that Costa Rica's stance on Nicaragua has not changed. "We do not want to become involved in war conflicts in Central America nor in the approaching war in Nicaragua." The president also said that his country will remain neutral in these conflicts and continue "its intention" of keeping peace, "because without peace there can be no economic reactivation."

Habib, who began his tour in Guatemala on Monday, arrived in San Jose today at 1030 local time (1630 GMT). He will leave for Panama today. The time for his departure has not been disclosed. The U.S. official has met with Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran presidents Vinicio Cerezo, Jose Napoleon Duarte, and Jose Azcona Hoyo, respectively.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT NAMES DELEGATES TO PANAMA MEETING

PA110001 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 Sep (DPA) -- The Salvadoran Government will only send three delegates to the second preliminary meeting with the Salvadoran insurgents. The meeting is scheduled to take place Friday, 12 September, in Panama City.

The Salvadoran delegation will be composed of Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, and Deputy Public Security Minister Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila.

The Salvadoran delegation -- as anticipated here -- will again state its position of not accepting the demilitarization of a large area around Sesori as the guerrillas have proposed, nor will they accept a 72-hour truce prior to the meeting.

"The Salvadoran Army has already made it clear that it supports this dialogue process and will therefore guarantee the FDR and FMLN delegates' entry and withdrawal from the area," said Roberto Viera, official spokesman for the dialogue.

The issues that will be discussed at the preliminary meeting are logistics, how the insurgents will arrive, where they will stay, how they will withdraw, etc., the spokesman said, while insisting that the government is determined to do anything to hold the meeting in Sesori. [passage omitted]

GUATEMALA

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER ATTACKED

PA101553 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1515 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported here today that a leader of the Guatemalan Democratic Socialist Party [PSD] and his wife were seriously wounded when an unidentified man hurled a hand grenade at the couple's house.

The National Police identified the wounded political leader as Francisco Rodas Cifuentes, secretary general of the PSD in San Carlos municipality in southern Retalhuleu Department. The shrapnel also wounded the political leader's wife, whose name was not disclosed. It was indicated that "her leg might have to be amputated."

The police authorities were forced to report the attack, which took place on Friday, in view that another Socialist leader, Otto Nery De Leon, made it public. He asked the ruling Christian Democratic Party to help the victims.

De Leon, who is secretary general of the PSD in Retalhuleu, said that "this is the first attack that has been committed during the administration of President Vinicio Cerezo against a Socialist leader since the party stopped acting clandestinely and began to participate in legal political life." The PSD was organized in exile in 1979 and has been participating as a legally registered party for the past 20 months.

The political leader said that "the attack again shows a clear political pattern to the violence that is shaking the country and that has claimed approximately 400 lives in the past 2 months."

According to police statistics published by the local press, in July more than 180 people were assassinated, and the number of assassinations in August surpasses that of previous months.

Mario Solorzano Martinez, PSD Secretary general and former presidential candidate in the 3 November 1985 elections, condemned the attack on the municipal leader.

Ricardo Gomez Galvez, assistant secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, told the PSD he would try to arrange to have the two victims brought from Retalhuleu, 184 km south of the capital, to a hospital in Guatemala City.

HONDURAS

PHILIP HABIB, PRESIDENT AZCONA HOLD TALKS

PA101615 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo met yesterday with President Ronald Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib. They met for an hour within the framework of a trip through the region's democracies, as per Habib's statements to the press.

This is the fourth time so far this year that Habib has visited Tegucigalpa. The third time was when he was at the presidential palace holding talks with Azcona in July, prior to the U.S. Congress approval of $100 million for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Habib and Azcona talked for an hour, and according to U.S. officials, they analyzed the Central American situation, in a trip through the region's democracies which excluded Nicaragua. Honduran Government spokesmen did not rule out the possibility that Habib and Azcona may have discussed the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, which according to U.S. press sources will be secretly trained in Honduras by specialized U.S. personnel. However, President Azcona has reaffirmed that the U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels -- their training and supplies -- is not solely the business of the United States. Honduras will not allow any foreign personnel to train the counterrevolutionaries in national territory.

U.S. publications have said that by Honduras allowing contra training in Honduran territory, the Tegucigalpa government would see Washington aid increased by $340 million in economic and military assistance. This aid would comprise $90 million of the $300 million approved by President Reagan's administration for countries neighboring Nicaragua when the $100 million in aid for the anti-Sandinists rebels was approved.

President Jose Azcona said yesterday that the contras will receive training in the United States and not in Honduras. President Azcona said that several topics of interest were discussed at the meeting, but none of any great importance, and added that the reactivation of the Contadora Group was highlighted, as were relations between Central American countries. President Azcona said that the counterrevolutionaries will be trained in the United States and not in Honduran territory.

ECONOMY MINISTER REPORTEDLY RESIGNS

PA101454 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1150 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] According to Tegucigalpa's daily EL HERALDO, Economy Secretary Reginaldo Panting has resigned. This was reported in this morning's edition.

Economy Secretary Reginaldo Panting submitted his resignation last week. However, President Jose Azcona Hoyo has refused to consider it, EL HERALDO learned yesterday in this capital. The newspaper has learned that the president has refused to accept the resignation of one of his most criticized aides because it could be interpreted as a confirmation that the minister's appointment at the beginning of the government's term was a mistake.

According to EL HERALDO, President Azcona is also concerned over the fact that his acceptance of Minister Panting's resignation could be considered by the country's economic, political, and labor sectors as a corroboration of their allegations that the current ministerial Cabinet does not conform to the country's or the president's expectations.

By refusing to accept Panting's resignation, the president is compelling the pressure groups to redouble their efforts in demanding a complete Cabinet change from President Azcona because according to them, the ministers have not lived up to the president's standards.

Economy Secretary Reginaldo Panting is the first ranking official in President Azcona's government to resign since he took office on 27 January. Minister Panting has been one of the government's most polemic men, as some private groups and other sectors have disagreed with his actions, which according to them, do not allow a clear economic policy.

Panting, who is currently in Venezuela, has also been strongly criticized for his decision to reduce the price of fuel to benefit sectors presumably linked to his group, while he firmly refused to do the same with the fuel used by the general public. Minister Panting, was also censured for his intervention in CONADI [National Corporation for Investment] as some of his resolutions favored a banking group in which he has personal interests. The sources said that the minister was never able to separate his personal interests from those of the state.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA PROTESTS WALKER STATEMENTS ON TERRORISM

PA102133 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] New Delhi -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra announced today that his government has sent a note of protest to the U.S. State Department because of defamatory statements made against Nicaragua by a Department spokesman. The Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington had informed him that William Walker, chief of Central American affairs at the State Department, told him that the U.S. Government is aware of terrorist plans against U.S. diplomatic offices in several countries, and that Managua is behind this activity.

Commander Ortega, speaking in a loud voice, said that these defamatory statements are intended to deviate attention, first from what is really [word indistinct] in the Central American conflict [words indistinct] Washington's refusal to seek a political solution and second, to wrest importance from the U.S. failure to honor the orders of the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague, which recently sanctioned the United States because of its policy of war against the Sandinist revolution.

Ortega said that Nicaragua made concrete proposals to the United States, in an effort to arrive at a reasonable solution to the conflict, which were also rejected. Nicaragua, Ortega said, [words indistinct] Contadora, and that ever since the revolutionary victory in June 1979 Nicaragua has initiated talks with U.S authorities seeking to solve differences between the two countries. Ortega said that direct U.S. action against Nicaragua is plausible because that country has armed, financed, and trained the former Somozist guards to attack the Sandinist revolution. Nevertheless, he said that Washington will have to think a great deal about an action like this because it will find a people willing to die for their sovereignty.

The Nicaraguan president, on his first stop after participating in the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, said that the possibilities are great for his country to host the ninth summit because of the rotation system, whereby the next meeting is to be held in Latin America.

UNO DECLARES VOLUNTEERS CAPTURED AS POW'S

PA110247 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] San Jose, Costa Rica, 10 Sep [REUTER] -- Spokesmen of the anti-Sandinist rebel movement supported by the United States said today that foreign civilian volunteer workers who get captured in war zones in Nicaragua will be treated as war prisoners.

At a news conference held here, Alfredo Mendieta of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) said: "If they are not soldiers or fighters they have nothing to do in war zones." "If we take them prisoner, they will be treated as war prisoners," he added. UNO is the group that includes the main opposition organizations to Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government. [passage omitted]

UNO SAYS VOLUNTEERS' DEATHS USED FOR PROPAGANDA

PA110237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] San Jose, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) charged today that the Sandinist government arms European volunteers and sends them to "high-risk war zones in order to use their deaths for propaganda purposes."

UNO spokesman Pedro Chamorro Barrios said that the deaths of several Europeans in the Nicaraguan war zones over the last few months are the result of a Sandinist tactic "to take advantage of the deaths of volunteers for propaganda purposes." Chamorro accused the Sandinist government of "deceiving the world" by presenting the deaths of those volunteers as merciless contra actions against unarmed civilians. In this regard, the anti-Sandinist leader showed the Costa Rican press several documents seized by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force from European volunteer workers who died in combat in the Wiwili area on 28 July. [passage omitted]

In addition, Chamorro said that the announcements by Nicaraguan Presidents Daniel Ortega that his government would pull all volunteers out of the war zones by 15 August were false.

The anti-Sandinist spokesman asserted that "two volunteers of Cuban origin and one of Swedish origin" died in a clash in Wiwili on 28 August. He said, however, that he did not have documentary evidence to prove it.

Finally, Chamorro admitted that not all volunteers who cooperated with the Sandinist government carry weapons or are involved in military activities, and estimated that the ones who move about the war zones with weapons "are a minority of 100-150 foreign civilians."

ASSEMBLY TO DEBATE CONSTITUTIONAL STUDY RESULTS

PA101310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] This morning, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly, presented the constitutional study results to the plenum of the Assembly. The study highlights the efforts made by the representatives of the political parties to give the Nicaraguan people, by the end of the year, a constitution that will represent the country's interests.

Nunez also emphasized that the most of the points in the study were approved by consensus or by a majority, and reflect the systematic opposition of the Markixt-Leninist Popular Action Movement -- which presented a conditional vote against the study that was attached to the study presented to the plenum.

As part of the conclusions, Commander Nunez said that despite the U.S. imperialist boycott to prevent the study, we must acknowledge the courage of the representatives who want to defeat the imperialist aggression. He encouraged the representatives to prepare themselves for future clashes with the Reagan administration regarding the constitutional effort.

This morning, six political parties were represented, and the Communist Party's absence was noted. The Popular Social Christian Party was represented by two members, and the Independent Liberal Party was represented by three, who said that their presence at the Assembly is a patriotic responsbility and an obligation toward their electorate. Here are some of the conclusions established in the study.

[Begin Nunez Tellez recording] As we prepare to debate the study, we must remember that we are obligated to keep the people permanently informed throughout the constitutional debates to guarantee their participation. To fulfill this goal, we need the media's support and dedication, its assistance and discipline, and the various stations' broadcasts of our sessions, reporting the constitutional information that may emerge in the debates at the Assembly. We are also interested in revealing the representatives' opinions regarding the development of the debates, apart from their [word indistinct] and ideologies, and in revealing the opinions of all of the Nicaraguan people. We must not forget our responsibility to prepare for the debates by studying constitutional theory withdiligence. The experiences of other countries and the wise contributions made during the open councils will help us enrich the constitutional project. Nothing will prevent our fulfillment of this historical commitment to give the Nicaraguan people their first political constitution in a free fatherland.

In conclusion, fellow representatives -- against all odds under a shower of bullets, an economic blockade, internal and external pressures, threats, and the escalation of the war financed by the U.S. Administration -- the barely 3 million people in this small country will face the test of war with smiles on their faces, beating hearts, rifles in hand, our (?brains) [word indistinct], and will continue to shape the beautiful democratic plan we are building, establishing it in the law of laws. We have written this -- much to our regret -- with the sacred blood of the Nicarguans who fought against the foreign aggression. For us and for them, we will fulfill our mission. [end recording]

CREATION OF NEW LIBERAL PARTY ANNOUNCED

PA102249 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] A new liberal party has emerged with the slogan: Neither Somozism nor Marxism-Leninism, although some of the members of the party's board of directors were connected to Somozism. The top leaders of this party, which claims its objective is to rescue the true liberal ideology, are Dr Andres Zuniga, Dr Enrique Menache, Dr Jorge Ramirez, Adolfo Garcia Esquivel, Jose Maria Serna, Sergio Garcia Quintero, Juan Lopez Zeledon, and others.

According to statements by liberal politicians, none of the people mentioned are known for their political endeavors in the history of the Liberal Party. Politicians are questioning this concept of true liberalism which the new party claims it is trying to rescue. So far, very little is known about the party's principles regarding political power, the state's (?sovereignty), guarantees and equality before the law, the right to hold property, protection of the private sector's economic activities, and the right to practice religion.

It is also said that some of the members of the board are members of the independent CONAPRO [National Confederation of Professional Associations], an organization that groups professionals and technicians protected by the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise].

CASTRO MENTIONS NUMBER OF TROOPS IN ANGOLA

FL101426 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Luanda, Sep 10 (AFP) -- President Fidel Castro of Cuba left Angola for home on Wednesday after a two-day visit to the southern African state, Angolan radio said. Mr Castro, who stopped in Angola on Sunday on his way back from the non-aligned summit meeting in Zimbabwe, was seen off at the airport by President Eduardo Dos Santos.

During his southern African visit, Mr Castro revealed that the number of Cuban troops deployed in Angola was now 30,000, some 10,000 more than previous estimates.

In a hardening of his and Mr Dos Santos position on the Cuban troop presence, he said the soldiers would only be withdrawn after apartheid had been dismantled in South Africa.

The troops were sent to Angola to defend the left-wing regime against attacks by South Africa and South African-backed rebels shortly after the country became independent from Portugal in 1975. Although South Africa does not have a border with Angola, it controls Namibia, which borders the country to the south.

Castro Ends Angola Visit

FL101503 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro today ended a friendly and working visit to Angola at the invitation of that brother country's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

Fidel arrived in Angola last Sunday [7 September] after participating in the nonaligned summit. He was seen off at Luanda's airport terminal by Dos Santos and other MPLA-PT [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor] leaders. Hundreds of people with Cuban and Angolan flags also bid farewell to our commander in chief at the 4 February International Airport terrace.

In his second visit to Angola, Fidel was accompanied by Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet and Central Committee members Jose Abrahantes, interior minister; Carlos Aldana, chief of the revolutionary orientation department; and Carlos Lage.

Arrival in Algeria

FL102144 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 2035 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has arrived in Algeria for a friendly working visit. He was met at the (Waribo Merien) airport by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian Government personalities.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NETHERLANDS 'INTERFERENCE'

PM100955 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Allister Sparks dispatch: "Suriname: Condemn Netherlands Interference"]

[Text] Harare, 2 Sep -- Suriname's military government has asked the summit of nonaligned nations in Harare (Zimbabwe) to condemn the Netherlands for what is described as Dutch interference in Suriname. The government in Paramaribo also wants the nonaligned nations' help in the assertion of its "sovereignty and territorial integrity."

At a press conference yesterday, Surinamese Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg launched a tough attack on the Netherlands which, according to Herrenberg, is supporting the Brunswijk rebellion with money and training facilities. Brunswijk was also said to have received U.S. help. It was alleged that open advertisements had appeared in Netherlands newspapers asking "mercenaries" to join the "counterrevolutionary forces" in Suriname. The Netherlands radio's world service was said to be broadcasting antigovernment statements to Suriname.

"The Netherlands has also joined the counterrevolutionary activities by announcing a financial and economic boycott with the aim of making the country ungovernable and of creating disagreement which would lead to the overthrow of the military government," Herrenberg said. He added that the activities of the rebels in Suriname have so increased in the last 5 weeks that army leader Bouterse was unable to travel to Harare. "Given that he is head of the army and because the actions have intensified recently with the disappearance of 5 soldiers and the deaths of 14 others, Commander Bouterse sent me as head of the delegation," Herrenberg said.

He added that in the last 5 weeks the situation in Suriname has deteriorated as a result of the successful attacks by the rebels on two military installations and the total destruction of a small village on the border with French Guiana.

The "criminal elements" penetrated into the interior in order to pressure the government into accepting their demand -- a Western-style democracy different from the people's democracy which the military leaders are trying to establish -- the minister said. This rebellion comes at a time when the military rulers are making progress with the idea of setting up a people's government with representatives of different political currents.

"A national dialogue as begun by the military authorities in an attempt to initiate a new phase and to democratize our country," Herrenberg said. "It looks as if all these activities (by Brunswijk) are intended to destabilize the country politically, economically, and in other ways so that this will not succeed."

JOINT BORDER PATROL WITH FRENCH GUIANA CREATED

FL102229 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday, talks were held between Chief of Staff of the National Army Commander (Hanoff) and the Charge D'Affaires of France (Gustalio Ingvad Puder). The talks resulted in the implementation of a joint Suriname-French Guiana patrol on the Marowijne river to stamp out any irregular activity. The actions of the joint patrol are to be coordinated by the commander of the military police, Lieutenant (Luri Entai), an the military attache of France in Suriname.